

the view that the Senator will be allowed to finish his speech at his convenience. I am very much opposed to desiring the Senator to go on this evening.

Mr. ALLISON. Are any of the Senators on the other side ready to go on?

Mr. CARMACK. So far as I know, they are not. I think it is due to the Senator from Wisconsin in making his speech that his convenience should be consulted.

Mr. SPOONER. If it is a mere matter of my convenience, I would not permit the suggestion to be made at all.

Mr. CARMACK. That is a matter that is always considered, and it has been considered with reference to Senators on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. DUBOIS. Yes.

Mr. CARMACK. The Senators upon the other side of the Chamber have been very courteous about acceding to the convenience of Senators on this side. I certainly do not wish to require the Senator from Wisconsin to go on now under any circumstances, having spoken as long as he has.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Is there any Senator on the other side ready to go on?

Mr. PATTERSON. Will the Senator from Indiana yield to me for a suggestion?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Certainly.

Mr. PATTERSON. I want to suggest that an adjournment be taken until Saturday morning, so as to give an opportunity to the Senator from Wisconsin to then conclude his speech; and, if it be necessary on Saturday night to conclude general debate, let us then have a night session.

Several SENATORS. That is right.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After three minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Saturday, May 31, 1902, at 11 o'clock a. m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 29, 1902.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William F. Stone, of Maryland, to be collector of customs for the district of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland. (Reappointment.)

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Robert A. Ravenscroft, of Maryland, to be surveyor of customs in the district of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, to succeed John B. Hanna, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

NAVAL OFFICER.

William T. Malster, of Maryland, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, to succeed John W. Cable, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

John C. Rose, of Maryland, to be United States attorney for the district of Maryland. A reappointment, his term having expired May 11, 1902.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John F. Langhammer, of Maryland, to be United States marshal for the district of Maryland, vice William F. Airey, whose term will expire July 16, 1902.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Alfred C. Coxe, of New York, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit. An original appointment as provided in the act approved April 17, 1902, entitled "An act providing for an additional circuit judge in the second judicial circuit." Alfred C. Coxe is now United States district judge for the northern district of New York.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate May 29, 1902.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

George A. McKenzie, of California, to be receiver of public moneys at Stockton, Cal., June 17, 1902.

POSTMASTER.

Charles A. Dunlap, to be postmaster at Manheim, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, May 29, 1902.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPRINT OF BILL.

Mr. GIBSON. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, I ask for a reprint of the bill S. 4858 and the accompanying report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee, by direction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, asks unanimous consent for a reprint of a bill the title of which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4858) to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States, or are totally disabled in the same.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, this request will be granted.

There was no objection.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the desk, of the bill H. R. 7659.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7659) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1887, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"That whenever three-fourths in number of the national banks located in any city of the United States having a population of 25,000 people shall make application to the Comptroller of the Currency, in writing, asking that the name of the city in which such banks are located shall be added to the cities named in sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes, the Comptroller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall have authority to grant such request, and every bank located in such city so designated shall at all times thereafter have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least 25 per cent of its deposits, as provided in sections 5191 and 5195 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided,* That no bank with a capital of less than \$100,000 shall be thus designated."

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

On page 1, line 11, strike out "twenty-five" and insert "fifteen."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not think a bill of that magnitude ought to be considered by unanimous consent, and therefore I object.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Will the gentleman withhold his objection for a moment?

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I wish to state that this bill is unanimously reported, and unanimously passed the House at the last session, but too late to pass the Senate. The present law requires that the reserves of national banks shall be held in cities of 50,000 population and over. The bill which provided for small national banks resulted in the creation of national banks where State banks had existed and the removal of the reserve fund from the smaller cities to the larger cities, so that the bill creating the small banks operated to transfer the reserve funds from cities of 15,000 to cities of 50,000 and over, and thus concentrates the reserve money in the great cities of the country to the detriment of the smaller cities. This bill proposes to restore substantially the condition that existed before the small national banks were authorized. It had the unanimous approval of the committee in the last Congress, it passed the House unanimously, and has now the unanimous approval of all the members of this committee.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Do I understand these small banks were permitted to hold the reserve fund at their pleasure? Does not the gentleman know that contracts the currency to that amount?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. No; you misunderstand. The old law provides that the reserves of the national banks should only be in cities of over 50,000 population.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I understand.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. That concentrated all the reserve of all the national banks there.

Now, when you passed the law providing for the creation of small national banks in small towns and State banks reincorporated as national banks, they were compelled to transfer their reserves of from fifteen to fifty thousand dollars to the banks in the great cities, and thus it operated to drag the money from the country into the great cities. This bill provides for restoring the old conditions and for a wider distribution of the national banking reserve fund.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. This merely allows the money that belongs out in the country to remain there, and at the same time strengthens the bank's reserve fund.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Yes. In view of this explanation, I trust the gentleman from Tennessee will not deem it necessary to object.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think, Mr. Speaker, this bill is all right.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. I will object to the consideration at this time. I do not think a bill of that kind ought to be passed by unanimous consent without an opportunity to discuss it or have it discussed fully before the House. I object.

Subsequently,

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I interposed an objection a moment ago to the bill offered by the gentleman from Iowa. I have read the bill since then and I see no objection to it, and I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there further objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARTLETT. Will the gentleman from Iowa withhold for a moment and yield to me?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I will.

Mr. BARTLETT. I merely want to state, Mr. Speaker, in reference to this bill, that it was considered by the Committee on Banking and Currency and the minority members of the committee were present and after a full consideration we reported it, deeming it proper legislation.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JOHN SHAMBURGER, LOUIS SMITH, AND HENRY METZGER.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3216) to remove the record of dishonorable discharges from the military records of John Shamburger, Louis Smith, and Henry Metzger.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to remove from the rolls and records in the office of the Adjutant-General of the United States Army the record of dishonorable discharges now standing on said rolls and records against John Shamburger, Louis Smith, and Henry Metzger, late privates of Company M, Twelfth New York Cavalry, and grant each of them a certificate of honorable discharge, to date November 7, 1895: *Provided,* That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The following amendment was recommended by the committee:

In line 3, after the word "authorize," strike out the words "and directed."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. RYAN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CONFEDERATE MOUND, OAK WOODS CEMETERY, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 9360) for the improvement and care of Confederate Mound, in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., and making an appropriation therefor.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter into a contract with the Oak Woods Cemetery Association for the improvement and ornamentation of the plot of ground owned by the United States and known as "Confederate Mound," located in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., in which are buried 12 Union and 4,039 Confederate soldiers, who died at Camp Douglas during the war of the rebellion, so as to bring the condition of the said plot of ground up to the standard of the improvements in the cemetery surrounding it: *Provided,* That the expense of such improvement shall not exceed the sum of \$3,850.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized from time to time to enter into contract with the Oak Woods Cemetery Association for the proper care, protection, and maintenance of the said plot of ground known as "Confederate Mound" and described in section 1 of this act: *Provided, however,* That the annual expense thereof shall not exceed the sum of \$250.

Sec. 3. That to defray the expenses of the improvement provided for in section 1 of this act the sum of \$3,850, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to have some explanation. Has it been to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the bill is unanimously reported by the Committee on Military Affairs. The Government of the United States in 1866 purchased the land in question, which is situated in the center or near the middle of Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, and have buried there ex-Confederates and ex-Union soldiers in this plot of ground. The ground is uncared for by anybody. A few years ago the Ex-Confederate Association erected a monument upon the ground at their own expense, but the ground needs to be properly taken care of. The title is in the Government.

Mr. LOUD. I would like to ask the gentleman why the appropriation of \$3,000 is made?

Mr. HULL. I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that this plot of ground, unless the Government cares for it, is a blot on the cemetery. The Government ought to take care of it.

Mr. LOUD. Why does the bill appropriate three thousand and odd dollars?

Mr. MANN. It authorizes the Secretary of War to enter into contract for the improvement of the ground, not to exceed an expense of \$3,850, and makes an appropriation of that sum, or so much as may be necessary therefor.

Mr. LOUD. What is the \$250 item for?

Mr. MANN. The \$250 item provides that the Secretary of War may enter into a contract for the maintenance of the plot of ground at a cost not exceeding \$250; but there is no appropriation carried in the bill for that.

Mr. LOUD. How are you going to get it?

Mr. MANN. If it is done, it will have to be by an annual appropriation hereafter.

Mr. LOUD. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that I do not feel disposed, because I have the power, to object to this bill, but I want to say to the House that it simply opens the door to care for the graves of the Confederate dead throughout the United States. The bill recites that there are four thousand and odd Confederates buried there, and they have thrown in 12 Union soldiers in order to attempt to cover up the 4,000 Confederate dead.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MANN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS WACCAMAW RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 14380) to authorize the construction of a bridge across Waccamaw River at Conway, in the State of South Carolina, by Conway and Seashore Railroad Company.

The bill was read.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce were read, as follows:

After the word "That," in line 3, page 1, insert the word "the."

In lines 12 and 13, page 1, strike out all after the word "expense" and insert the following: "and said draw shall be promptly opened upon reasonable signal for the passage of all water craft."

Strike out all of sections 3 and 4 and insert the following:

"Sec. 3. That the company building the said bridge shall submit to the Secretary of War, for his examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge and a map of the location thereof, and until the said plan and location are approved by the Secretary of War the said bridge shall not be commenced or built, and no changes shall be made in said bridge during the progress of construction, or after completion, unless approved by the Secretary of War. And the said company shall, at its own expense, make from time to time such changes in said bridge as the Secretary of War may order in the interests of navigation: *Provided,* That the said company shall maintain, at its own expense, from sunset to sunrise, such lights or other signals on said bridge as the Light-House Board may prescribe."

"Sec. 4. That said bridge shall be a lawful structure, and shall be recognized and known as a post route, upon which no higher charge shall be made for the transmission over the same of the mails, the troops, and munitions of war of the United States than the rate per mile paid for the transmission over the railroads leading to the said bridge, and shall enjoy the rights and privileges of other post roads in the United States, and equal privileges in the use of said bridge shall be granted to all telegraph and telephone companies, and the United States shall have the right of way across said bridge and its approaches for telegraph and telephone purposes."

"Sec. 5. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges in the passage of railroad trains over the same and the approaches thereto upon payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owner or owners of the said bridge and the several railroad companies, or any one of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid, and upon the rules and conditions to which each shall conform in the use of said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties."

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. SCARBOROUGH, a motion to reconsider the last vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINAGE.

Mr. HILL. I call for the regular order, and move that the House now resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to resume the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12704) to increase the subsidiary silver coinage.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union (Mr. TAWNEY in the chair) and resumed the consideration of House bill 12704.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, I have here a letter from a former colleague of mine, a distinguished gentleman who served

as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, with regard to the currency bill known as the "Fowler bill."

A MEMBER. Whom is the letter from?

Mr. McCALL. It is from Hon. Joseph H. Walker, who is known to most of the members of the House. I ask unanimous consent that this letter be printed in the RECORD. It will not occupy more, perhaps, than two pages.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL] asks unanimous consent that he may have printed in the RECORD a letter received by him from a former colleague and member of the House upon the currency bill. Is there objection?

Mr. MADDOX. Who is the gentleman?

The CHAIRMAN. Hon. Joseph H. Walker, of Massachusetts. [A pause.] The Chair hears no objection, and leave is accordingly granted.

The letter is as follows:

WORCESTER, MASS., May 21, 1902.

MY DEAR MR. McCALL: I see by the papers that the Republicans were called in caucus to consider the Fowler banking bill. I feel it my duty to give you the conclusions that I have come to on the bill, resulting from my thirty years' study of the banking and currency question. It seems to me that, while Mr. FOWLER is absolutely sound in his views on the kind of currency that banks ought to issue and, in fact, generally on the banking question, when it comes to proposing a remedy he utterly fails to carry into practice his theories as to currency and banking. His report on his bill is a remarkably able one and generally correct in the principles enunciated, but the bill in no sense justifies the claims in the report and is very objectionable in many of its provisions.

First. The claim in the report that the responsibility of the Government for protecting the necessary gold reserve is transferred to the banks is not justified by the text of the bill.

Second. The bill still leaves the parity to be maintained by the Treasury by taxing the people for doing so in the sale of bonds, contrary to the statement of the report.

Third. Contrary to the statement of the report, it does not "provide a currency always responsive to and adequate to the demands of trade;" nor does it "equalize and lower the rate of interest," for the bill still leaves the bond currency in existence, which will be used by all banks in preference to currency encumbered by so many disabilities as are provided in the bill.

Fourth. It in no way removes doubt with regard to the maintenance of our standard of value.

Fifth. Further, the provisions of the bill for international banking are contrary to the whole theory and practice of our people in banking and make the bill impracticable as a legislative measure, as well as inconsistent with our "free banking" system.

Sixth. The raising the cost of the supervision of banks from the present salary of an efficient, single comptroller of the currency to a board of control consisting of three members at an expense of \$22,500 is not justified by any change of method made or new obligations imposed in that department of the Treasury.

Seventh. The bill, instead of being accepted, will be resisted by all the banks whom the bill claims to benefit in compelling country banks to submit to a sufficient amount of taxation to raise a fund of \$130,000,000 to redeem and cancel that amount of United States notes, while practically excusing the city banks from such taxation.

Eighth. Finally, the bill in no way improves, but makes more onerous, the indirect taxation in excessive discount rates and cost upon the country people, who are least able to bear it and who are now most heavily and unjustly taxed in the present system.

THREE COMPTROLLERS.

More in detail I have to observe that to appoint three Comptrollers of the Currency to discharge the duties now discharged by one would introduce confusion and uncertainty and additional expense into the management of that department, besides the great increase of expense in salaries. It is contrary to the whole trend of the present system of executive control in that department of the Government, dividing and making impossible the fixing of responsibility.

\$25,000,000 OF GOLD PAID OUT.

To provide that \$25,000,000 of the gold now in the Treasury should be paid out in comparatively small sums covering a period of many years in redemption of United States notes, and before a change in the present system is consummated, is contrary to good business management. If the people are to be taxed directly or indirectly in sufficient sums to redeem and cancel United States notes, the same should be collected before any of the notes are canceled and the notes canceled at one time, instead of in the manner proposed in the bill.

COUNTRY BANKS TAXED \$130,000,000 TO REDEEM GREENBACKS.

In view of the fact that banks in large cities can not use currency notes to any appreciable extent, this bill may be fairly denominated a bill to compel country banks to be at the risk and expense of maintaining the parity of all legal-tender and bank money and to submit to a sufficient taxation to redeem and cancel \$130,000,000 of United States legal-tender notes for which there is no demand from the people.

COUNTRY BANKS TAXED—CITY BANKS NOT TAXED.

Furthermore, the provision for restricting banks to the issue of currency to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of its capital in one year at a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent, an additional 10 per cent in two years at five-eighths per cent, 10 per cent each succeeding year for three years at five-eighths per cent, 20 per cent after the sixth year at 1 1/2 per cent, and 20 per cent after seven years, taxed at 2 1/2 per cent, is a freak proposition, as bank circulating notes are identical to the receiver of them with a credit in his favor written on the books of the bank and as currency is practically a certificate of deposit used by patrons of banks in the country, instead of the credit written on the books of the bank in favor of the bank customers in cities. This tax has no more justification than the same tax on deposits would have. It becomes an onerous and oppressive tax on farmers in country districts in discrimination against them as compared with the borrowers of funds living in cities.

THE PEOPLE'S MONEY LOANED TO BANKS AT 1 PER CENT.

Neither can the provision of this bill for the National Treasury to make loans to banks of the taxes collected from the people at the rate of 1 per cent interest per annum, while the people are expected to pay from 4 to 12 per cent on this same money when borrowed from the banks, justify itself to the people.

5 PER CENT SAFETY FUND FROM COUNTRY BANKS—NONE FROM CITY BANKS.

Neither has the provision requiring banks to deposit a safety fund equal to 5 per cent of the currency they take out any more justification than to require the same deposit of 5 per cent from a bank on all deposits of its customers written on its books. In fact, the bill from beginning to end makes sharp and oppressive discriminations against borrowers from banks, whose business requires them to use bank circulating notes, in favor of those who use deposits and their own checks. This bill imposes on currency in country districts enormous tax rates that would increase the rates of discount on loans made to persons using currency of from 1 to 3 per cent above that of those who do their business with checks instead of bank circulating notes.

TERRITORIAL CLEARING HOUSE AND REDEMPTION DISTRICTS BAD.

Again, to divide the country into territorial clearing-house districts is one of the most clumsy, unreasonable, and uneconomic provisions that could be introduced into our banking system.

The dividing of the country territorially into post-office districts, and forbidding letters to be sent across the line of one district into another until they had first been sent to some city in the given territory, would be just as reasonable, and no more so, than this provision with reference to the current redemption of bank circulating notes. The fixing of the points at which notes shall be collected to be redeemed should be as free to be agreed upon and easy of change as the various places designated for collecting and distributing mail matter in the present postage system of the country. Nothing in experience or reason justifies such a provision.

BANKS CAN NOT PAY OUT CERTAIN MONEY.

The provision forbidding banks to pay out over their own counter notes issued by banks situated in other districts is liable to intensify, or even create, a panic in times of great stringency.

CAN NOT ISSUE PAPER MONEY UNDER \$10.

Neither is there any justification for forbidding banks to issue circulating notes of a denomination less than \$10. The people who use bank-note currency can not do so freely unless a very large proportion of it is in bills of a less denomination than \$10. The reason given for this provision, that it is to make it impossible for silver certificates to be collected and presented to the Treasury, directly or indirectly, for gold redemption, is not justified by existing facts.

SILVER CERTIFICATES USED TO GET GOLD.

The universal custom of all traders is to deposit in banks all moneys they collect each day. All the silver certificates outstanding will average to be deposited every few days in the banks, by whom they can be readily collected and presented to the Treasury to demand gold. Under this bill the statement that the banks can not do so because they must have these silver certificates of denominations of less than \$10 to use is not conclusive. Until human nature is very much changed from what it is to-day, if there is a desire upon the part of banks to secure gold, they will take any money that comes within their reach upon which they can demand gold, with little regard to the interest or convenience of anyone else, and of \$900,000,000 of silver in circulation, it seems an exceedingly unreasonable belief that one or two hundred millions of it can not be almost immediately collected from the banks in which traders make their deposits every morning to get gold from the United States Treasury.

A BILL OF WHIMS, THEORIES, AND SPECULATIONS.

In fact, the bill bears evidence, from first to last, of being the embodiment of whims, theories, speculations, and unjustifiable propositions invented by its framers, rather than the result of a careful study of Treasury and banking principles and universal practice.

THE BILL WOULD FURTHER EMBARRASS THE TREASURY.

If enacted into law, it would be a very positive and serious injury and no possible help to the present Treasury and banking system of the country. It continues and still further violates the whole theory of the relation of the United States Treasury to the banks held for two-thirds of a century, which is that it should be entirely independent in every respect from the banks. For thirty years legislation has more and more involved the Treasury with banks, making it practically responsible for them and subject to the loss of millions upon millions of dollars collected in taxes from the hard earnings of the people.

INVOLVES THE TREASURY WITH BANKS.

The Treasury has been repeatedly compelled to sell bonds when it did not need the proceeds of the sale in order to discharge the duties that normally belong to banks and which are performed by banks in every other country, and this bill will still further aggravate that situation.

MAKES MAINTAINING OF PARITY MORE DIFFICULT.

Instead of in any way relieving the United States Treasury from the responsibility, as the bill is declared to do in the statement of the majority, it still further involves the Treasury with the banks and makes it more difficult for the Treasury to perform the abnormal duties now forced upon it of maintaining the parity of all lawful money without in any way being legally entitled to the assistance of the banks.

IN THE INTEREST OF A FEW BANKS.

In fact, I can see no way in which the enactment of this bill is to benefit the United States Treasury or the people or anybody, but is in the interest of a few banks who each have millions of assets.

Finally, it would render the present conditions and inequalities more onerous than they now are—in fact, would make the bad conditions of the present worse instead of mending them.

Please get the Hearings and Arguments before the Committee on Banking and Currency, had in March, this year, where you will find the whole question discussed in a pamphlet of 111 pages, covering the whole ground of the Fowler bill.

Very truly, yours,

Hon. SAMUEL W. McCALL, Washington, D. C.

J. H. WALKER.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon the pending section and all amendments thereto be closed in ten minutes.

Mr. LANHAM. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LANHAM. I wish to know whether at this time it would be in order to offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW] and the amendment to that amendment proposed by the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS].

The CHAIRMAN. After the pending motion of the gentleman

from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] is disposed of it will be in order, as the Chair understands, to offer a substitute.

Mr. COCHRAN. I did not understand the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut moves that all debate on the pending section and all amendments thereto be closed in ten minutes.

Mr. HILL. This will not preclude the offering of other amendments. They may come in, but can not be debated.

Mr. COCHRAN. I do not understand that a motion for the previous question is in order. That is what this motion amounts to, though it is not stated in that way. I submit that the only motion now in order is with reference to the pending amendments. It is probably in order to move to close debate on the pending amendments—at least I make no point of order against so much of the motion; but I do make the point of order that the motion as made is not in order.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be unfortunate that there is only one section of the bill [laughter]; but the motion to close debate on the pending section and all amendments thereto is, in the judgment of the Chair, in order.

Mr. COCHRAN. But can the gentleman by such a motion preclude debate on other amendments to the bill?

The CHAIRMAN. For the information of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] the Chair will have the Clerk read the rule.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee may, by the vote of a majority of the members present, at any time after the five-minutes' debate has begun upon proposed amendments to any section or paragraph of a bill, close all debate upon such section or paragraph, or, at its election, upon the pending amendments only (which motion shall be decided without debate); but this shall not preclude further amendment, to be decided without debate.

Mr. COCHRAN. I can not see how any construction of that rule would preclude debate on subsequent amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. It is so stated in express terms.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I wish to say a few words upon this motion.

Mr. HILL. I call for a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut has been recognized.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Is not this a debatable motion?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. OLMSTED having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

An act (H. R. 8752) authorizing the board of supervisors of Santa Cruz County, Ariz., to issue bonds for the erection of a court-house and jail for said county.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution; in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution No. 45.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 173) for the relief of the owners of the British ship Foscolia and cargo, the same matter having been included in the omnibus claims bill (H. R. 8587), approved by the President May 27, 1902.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12346) making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COINAGE.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I wish to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NEWLANDS. After the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut prevails, and that the pending amendments have been adopted or rejected, if then other amendments to this section are presented, will it be out of the power of the House to debate those amendments? Will the gentleman answer that question?

The CHAIRMAN. It certainly will.

Mr. HILL. The Chair has answered the gentleman's question.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair supposed that the gentleman from Nevada was addressing the parliamentary inquiry to the Chair. At the expiration of ten minutes after the adoption of the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut it would be out of order to indulge in further debate on any amendment.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will ask, then, whether it is the purpose of the gentleman's motion to accomplish that result?

Mr. HILL. I will state frankly that it is. The purpose is to have ten minutes more of debate on this bill and all amendments, and then to come to a vote.

Mr. COCHRAN. I should like to have the gentleman's motion stated again.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion of the gentleman from Connecticut is that all debate upon the pending section and all amendments thereto be closed in ten minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by substituting two hours.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri moves to amend the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut that all debate on the pending section and all amendments thereto be closed in ten minutes by substituting therefor a motion that it be closed in two hours. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. COCHRAN) there were—ayes 77, noes 96.

Mr. COCHRAN. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] will take their places as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 79, noes 94.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut to close debate on the pending section and all amendments thereto in ten minutes.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SHAFROTH) there were—ayes 90, noes 87.

Mr. COCHRAN. I demand tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] will take their places as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 94, noes 76.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized for five minutes and the gentleman from Missouri is recognized for the remaining five minutes.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Under the order, as it has been adopted here, I would inquire whether we are compelled to present any new amendments before the ten minutes expire or are we compelled to wait until each amendment is voted upon?

The CHAIRMAN. They will have to be presented as they would be ordinarily.

Mr. SHAFROTH. After an amendment has been voted down or agreed to then present another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. After the debate is closed or during the debate.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I claim the privilege of the last five minutes instead of the first. Is that not in order? I have a right to close debate, have I not?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] having the affirmative of the proposition is entitled to close debate. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, I would ask the gentleman from Connecticut whether he will allow me one minute of his time?

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I will when my time comes.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, what was the ruling of the Chair as to closing the debate?

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair, the gentleman from Connecticut, having the affirmative of the proposition, is entitled to the last five minutes, and the gentleman from Missouri, having the negative of the proposition, is recognized.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I would suggest that the proposition pending is on the amendment of the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS], of which we hold the affirmative.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The amendment was offered by the gentleman from Nevada, and we unquestionably have the affirmative.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks the gentleman from Missouri is right. The Chair was of the opinion that the question was on the final vote in committee on the bill. The gentleman from Connecticut is recognized.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HILL. I will yield one minute to the gentleman from Nevada.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nevada is recognized for one minute.

[Mr. NEWLANDS addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, we are about to vote on a plain, straightforward business proposition, in which no politics is involved, and no political question should be raised concerning it.

It is simply to supply a deficiency in the volume of our subsidiary coin; simply that and nothing more. There are two amendments pending, one by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW] providing for and making a new kind of subsidiary coin. That amendment, if carried to its logical effect, would cost the United States Government \$1,000,000 for recoinning the existing subsidiary coin, and would reduce the volume, instead of increasing it, \$7,000,000, which would make an expense to the United States Government of \$8,000,000. I do not believe it is worth any such expenditure, although uniformity rather than lack of uniformity would be desirable.

So far as the amendment of the gentleman from Nevada is concerned, he proposes to take such subsidiary coin as is recoinced in the future, as public interests require, from the legal-tender dollar and give it a full legal-tender quality, which even the dollar itself does not now possess. And not only that, but it would make two kinds of subsidiary coin, for your halves and your quarters which you found in your pockets, one of them might possibly be full legal tender and the other would be subsidiary, and it would not be in the power of any human being to distinguish between the two unless different symbols or emblems were stamped upon them; and the moment you do that you double your liability to counterfeiting. So it seems to me the thing we ought to do is to vote straight for the bill, just as the Treasury Department officials, over the signature of the Director of the Mint, Mr. Roberts, and the signature of the Secretary of the Treasury, ask that the bill be passed, and vote down all amendments.

I yield back the balance of my time, and ask for a vote as soon as the other side shall have exhausted their time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Is it not a fact that the assistant treasurer at New York, Mr. Muhleman, has sent a communication to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures in which he condemns this feature of your bill?

Mr. HILL. I have no knowledge of any such fact.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Well, I will ask the gentleman to turn to the hearings before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, at page 58, where he will find such a communication.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I decline to yield any further. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] I do not decline to yield because of anything that is there. I have submitted to the House the written opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint, written within two months.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Yes, and here is a statement from the assistant treasurer at New York, Mr. Muhleman, condemning this legislation, and he is the best writer on your side of the subject to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield.

Mr. HILL. Let them show it in their own time.

Mr. KLUTTZ. Will the gentleman from Connecticut yield for a question?

Mr. HILL. I reserve the balance of my time until they get through.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has half a minute remaining.

Mr. HILL. I reserve it.

Mr. KLUTTZ. The gentleman declines to yield?

Mr. HILL. Yes.

Mr. KLUTTZ. I do not blame him.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, I am not at all surprised that the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] has arrived at the conclusion that the time has been reached when this debate should close. The gentleman from Connecticut has occupied an hour and three minutes and a half in presenting his views upon this measure, and when the financial oracle of the Republican side of the House has talked in that paternal way to his fellows on a financial measure, who shall dare say that it lies within the bounds of human genius to add a syllable to the flood of wisdom poured out upon the House by the great doctor of finance from Connecticut?

By the suppression of debate upon this measure the House of Representatives again exposes itself to the country as a branch of the Government which is gradually sinking beneath the level of the contempt of the people. We are going to send this bill over to the Senate to be pruned of features never dreamed of outside of the fertile brain of the gentleman who just addressed the House [Mr. HILL]. The gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber know that this will be done; otherwise many of them would not vote for it.

Every important piece of legislation that has been enacted in this country since I became a member of this body has been treated in the same manner by the majority in this Chamber. The most important measures enacted by the Congress during the past few years, ostensibly originating in the House, have been

thrown together by mediocrity and incompetency on that side of the Chamber, rushed through here without debate or the right of amendment, and sent to the Senate, there to be formulated into laws. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Under the Constitution the House of Representatives originates money bills. In the exercise of this great power how do you formulate money bills? You do it with the distinct understanding that in the end the Senate will review your work and correct your blunders. Everything you do is revised in the Senate. Every measure of importance brought into this Chamber by the leaders of the majority is disposed of under whip and spur, regardless of its crudities, because the Senate may be relied upon to edit, revise, and perfect it. We proceed under rules which shut off amendment, shut off debate, and thus deprive the minority of any voice in legislation. Every day the majority in this Chamber thus makes confession of its incompetency to formulate legislation. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.] The House formulates certain bills by virtue of the mandate of the Constitution. Read in the history of this class of legislation the story of your shame.

Go look at any one of them as it left your hands within the past five years, and then look at it as it appears on the statute books, and read there the fact of the contemptible figure cut by the majority of this House in the affairs of this Government.

Shame upon a legislative body that is content to go on as we do. The Committee on Rules meets out here somewhere, and over good Habana cigars discusses what you ought to do, and what you ought not to do. Who compose the Committee on Rules? Do the gentlemen on that committee bear credentials differing from yours and mine.

Who authorizes three men to say what shall be debated and what shall not be debated and how long measures of importance shall be debated in this House? The Republicans on this floor, who by their conduct abdicate their functions as individuals and collectively consent to the elimination of the House of Representatives as an effective branch of the Congress. Go home to your constituents and, if you can, make a sufficient apology for having thus emasculated the people's branch of the Legislature. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. Furthermore—

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. COCHRAN. I decline to yield to the gentleman. For once, to prevent the exhaustion of the short time at my disposal, I avail myself of the refuge of the gentleman from Connecticut, who, after having perverted the hearings on this bill before his own committee, after having recklessly made this assertion and that assertion, when called to book half a dozen times, to escape the pillory, declined to be further interrupted.

Mr. OLMSTED. Is that what you are trying to do?

Mr. COCHRAN (continuing). I do not wonder that the gentleman insists upon interruptions, and seeks to prevent me from having even the poor little five minutes at my disposal. After you have adopted this wretched measure here you know it will not become a law. A Senate will amend it, perhaps there will be a conference committee, and in the end you will gulp it down without thought or consideration, just as you are gulping it down to-day without thought or consideration. The House has constitutional prerogatives, has it? Money bills originate in the House—revenue bills originate in this House! Oh, yes, they originate here!

The committee meets. The majority of the committee meets, formulates the bill, barring the minority out of any substantial participation in the proceeding. The measure is shown to the minority and then reported to the House. The measure is refuted. Then the Committee on Rules has an inning. This triumvirate of parliamentary dictators brings in a rule saying how long the measure shall be debated and prohibiting the right of amendment. What if the measure be crude and ill-drawn? This gives the statesmen on the other side no concern. Wholly indifferent to the dignity of the House, utterly insensible of personal responsibility, they rush it through and say: "Oh, well; it may not be right now, but it will be made all right in the Senate." What apology have you for existence, anyhow? [Laughter and loud applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has expired. [Laughter.]

Mr. HILL. I yield the remaining half minute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR].

Mr. GROSVENOR. I was at one time a member of a Democratic House of Representatives. It was a very able body. It had in its members such men as Wilson, of West Virginia; Blount and Turner, of Georgia; Carlisle, and so on and so forth. They commenced operations in December, and some time during the next summer, after laboring and struggling for months, made a

money bill called a tariff bill. They sent it over to the Senate as nearly perfect as possible—

Mr. COCHRAN. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GROSVENOR (continuing). For Democrats to make it—

Mr. COCHRAN. A point of order, Mr. Chairman. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. And it came back here with 600 amendments.

Mr. COCHRAN. A point of order. [Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. GROSVENOR. What is the point of order?

Mr. COCHRAN. I call the gentleman from Ohio to order.

Mr. GROSVENOR. What is the point of order? I want to hear it.

The CHAIRMAN. Your time has expired. [Laughter.]

Mr. COCHRAN. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order is sustained. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. The point of order has not expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will be in order.

Mr. COCHRAN. The Reporter seems still to be reporting the remarks of the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I have a right to know what the point of order is. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GROSVENOR. What is the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. That the time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Has a member on the floor the right to make that point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had already announced the fact when the point of order was made.

The gentleman from Texas offers the following substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the words "and thereafter as public necessity may demand to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin," in lines 7, 8, and 9; strike out the words "and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars," in lines 10, 11, 12, and 13.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state to the gentleman from Texas that the matter he has set out is not a substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. It is a distinct amendment.

Mr. LANHAM. It is designed as a substitute for both the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the amendment to that amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment contains a provision directly antagonistic to the remaining portion of the bill, which the gentleman leaves in.

Mr. LANHAM. It is entirely consistent with the bill and with the object as defined in its title and in keeping with the recommendations of the officers of the Treasury Department. It wholly disconnects the matter of the present legal-tender quality of the standard silver dollar from any place in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands the gentleman's proposition, it involves striking out two lines or three lines of the bill above the point where the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania comes in, and therefore embodies more than the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania includes, and it is not a substitute, but is a different amendment.

Mr. LANHAM. The design of it is to include both of the amendments. Mr. Chairman, if I understand the parliamentary status of the bill, it is this: The gentleman from Pennsylvania offered the following amendment:

After the word "coin," in line 9, add "provided the subsidiary coin shall be one-half dollar, quarter dollar, 10-cent, and 5-cent pieces. Each of the aforesaid pieces shall be the aliquot part of a dollar of 412½ grains."

To which amendment an amendment was proposed by the gentleman from Nevada, as follows:

Add to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania the following words: "which shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

Now, I propose as a substitute for this amendment and the amendment to the original amendment what I have sent to the Clerk's desk, which simply eliminates from the bill the words indicated; and the bill will read, if this substitute should be adopted, as follows:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet the public requirement, and so much of any act as fixes the limit and aggregate of subsidiary silver coin is hereby repealed.

That would be a plain and simple bill, responsive to the demand of the situation, and, I believe, if offered in that shape would not receive a dissenting vote on either side of the House. It omits

entirely the question of the legal-tender quality of the outstanding silver dollar.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's amendment may be in order when the other two are disposed of. The gentleman from Texas offers it as a substitute for the original amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and includes therein the striking out of a considerable portion of the bill which is not in the least affected by the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. LANHAM. May I ask a question of the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas proposes, as a substitute for a motion to insert, a provision with a motion to strike out of the bill. The Chair thinks, while the amendment might be in order after the pending amendments are disposed of, it is clear that it is not a substitute to the amendment.

Mr. LANHAM. I shall be content if the Chair will recognize me afterwards to offer this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman after the pending amendments are disposed of.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Chairman, a vote will have to be first taken on the two amendments offered by the gentleman from Nevada and myself before there can be another amendment offered.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nevada to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania the following: "which shall be full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. NEWLANDS) there were 70 ayes and 92 noes.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I demand tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The Chair appointed as tellers Mr. HILL and Mr. COCHRAN.

The House again divided; and the tellers reported 67 ayes and 90 noes.

So the amendment was disagreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

Mr. LANHAM. I offer now the amendment which I have sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the words "and thereafter, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin," in lines 7, 8, and 9; and also strike out the words "and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars," in lines 10, 11, 12, and 13.

So that as amended the bill will read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements; and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding is hereby repealed.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. LANHAM, it was rejected; there being ayes 54, noes 88.

Mr. COCHRAN. I offer the amendment which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

"After having coined or set aside for future coinage into standard silver dollars an amount of the silver bullion now in the Treasury to provide for the redemption of the Treasury notes issued under the act of July 14, 1890, in accordance with the provisions of said act, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion remaining in the Treasury into subsidiary silver coin of such denominations as he may deem necessary to meet the public requirements."

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. COCHRAN was rejected.

Mr. COCHRAN. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out all after the word "requirements," in line 7.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Chairman, that is not— [Cries of "Order!"]

Mr. GROSVENOR. I insist upon the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Let the amendment be again read. How will the bill read if the amendment be adopted?

Mr. COCHRAN. The amendment simply eliminates the provision for recoinage— [Cries of "Order!"]

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected; there being—ayes 52, noes 71.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof:

"That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin into subsidiary silver coin all the silver coinage now in the Treasury, or which may hereafter accrue, or so much thereof as he in his discretion may deem necessary to meet public requirements."

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman— [Cries of "Order!"]

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. GAINES of Tennessee was rejected.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I offer the amendment which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out in lines 7, 8, and 9, after the word "requirements," the following:

"And thereafter, as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin."

Mr. COCHRAN. I rise to a point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. COCHRAN. My point of order is that this amendment is a repetition of two amendments already offered and voted down.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I make the point of order that all debate is closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] makes the point of order that this amendment is a repetition of amendments already offered and voted down. Does the gentleman claim that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] is identical in language with an amendment already offered and voted upon?

Mr. COCHRAN. It is identical with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM], and it is identical in effect with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri who is now addressing the House.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, the Chair will call the attention of the gentleman from Missouri to the fact that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] does not affect the last four or five lines of the bill, which the gentleman from Texas proposed to strike out.

Mr. COCHRAN. I withdraw the point of order. I made it for the purpose of holding up in the presence of the country— [Cries of "Order!"]

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. SUTHERLAND, it was rejected; there being—ayes 60, noes 81.

Mr. CANDLER. I offer the amendment which I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting between the word "into," in the fifth line, and the word "such," in the sixth line, the words "standard silver dollars and;" and by striking out all the words in the bill after the word "requirements," in the seventh line, except the words "and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver outstanding is hereby repealed."

So that, if thus amended, the bill will read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars and such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements; and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding is hereby repealed.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the end of the section: "All subsidiary silver coin heretofore or hereafter coined shall be of full legal tender for all debts, public and private."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Nevada.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. TAWNEY, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 12704, and had directed him to report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill to its passage.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 108, nays 78; answered "present" 22, not voting 143; as follows:

YEAS—108.

Adams,	Dahle,	Hull,	Olmsted,
Alexander,	Dalzell,	Jack,	Otjen,
Allen, Me.	Douglas,	Jenkins,	Overstreet,
Ball, Del.	Draper,	Jones, Wash.	Parker,
Barney,	Elliot,	Kahn,	Patterson, Pa.
Bartholdt,	Esch,	Knapp,	Payne,
Bishop,	Evans,	Lacey,	Pearre,
Blackburn,	Fitzgerald,	Lawrence,	Perkins,
Boutell,	Fletcher,	Lessler,	Prince,
Bowersock,	Foster, Vt.	Littlefield,	Ray, N. Y.
Brick,	Fowler,	Loud,	Roberts,
Bromwell,	Gaines, W. Va.	McCall,	Rumple,
Brown,	Gardner, Mich.	McCleary,	Schirm,
Burleigh,	Gillet, N. Y.	McClellan,	Smith, Ill.
Burton,	Graff,	McLachlan,	Southwick,
Butler, Pa.	Greene, Mass.	Mann,	Sperry,
Cannon,	Grosvenor,	Martin,	Stevens, Minn.
Capron,	Grow,	Mercer,	Sullivan,
Cassel,	Hamilton,	Minor,	Sutherland,
Connell,	Hanbury,	Monnell,	Tawney,
Conner,	Haugen,	Moody, N. C.	Thomas, Iowa
Corlies,	Heatwole,	Moody, Oreg.	Tirrell,
Cousins,	Hemenway,	Morgan,	Tongue,
Cramer,	Henry, Conn.	Morrell,	Wachter,
Crumpacker,	Hepburn,	Morris,	Warner,
Currier,	Hill,	Mudd,	Weeks,
Cushman,	Howell,	Needham,	Wilson.

NAYS—78.

Bankhead,	Feely,	Little,	Ryan,
Bartlett,	Finley,	Livingston,	Scarborough,
Bell,	Glenn,	Lloyd,	Shackelford,
Bowie,	Green, Pa.	McAndrews,	Shafroth,
Brantley,	Griffith,	McCalloch,	Smith, Ky.
Breazeale,	Griggs,	McLain,	Sparkman,
Broussard,	Henry, Miss.	McRae,	Spight,
Brundidge,	Howard,	Maddox,	Stark,
Burgess,	Jackson, Kans.	Mahoney,	Swanson,
Burleson,	Jett,	Mickey,	Tate,
Burnett,	Jones, Va.	Neville,	Thompson,
Caldwell,	Kehoe,	Newlands,	Underwood,
Candler,	Kitchin, Claude	Patterson, Tenn.	Vandiver,
Clayton,	Kleberg,	Pou,	Williams, Ill.
Cochran,	Kluttz,	Randell, Tex.	Williams, Miss.
Cooney,	Lamb,	Ransdell, La.	Woods,
Cowherd,	Lanham,	Reid,	Wooten,
Davis, Fla.	Latimer,	Rhea, Va.	Zenor.
De Armond,	Lever,	Richardson, Tenn.	
Dinsmore,	Lewis, Ga.	Robinson, Nebr.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—22.

Cassingham,	Gilbert,	Meyer, La.	Smith, Iowa
Clark,	Hall,	Miers, Ind.	Steele,
Conry,	Hay,	Pierce,	Stephens, Tex.
Gaines, Tenn.	Irwin,	Rixey,	Wheeler.
Gardner, N. J.	Johnson,	Robinson, Ind.	
Gibson,	Maynard,	Ruppert,	

NOT VOTING—143.

Acheson,	Dovener,	Lester,	Sherman,
Adamson,	Driscoll,	Lewis, Pa.	Showalter,
Allen, Ky.	Eddy,	Lindsay,	Sibley,
Applin,	Edwards,	Littauer,	Sims,
Babcock,	Emerson,	Long,	Skiles,
Ball, Tex.	Fleming,	Loudenslager,	Slayden,
Bates,	Flood,	Lovering,	Small,
Beidler,	Foerderer,	McDermott,	Smith, H. C.
Bellamy,	Fordney,	Mahon,	Smith, S. W.
Belmont,	Foss,	Marshall,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Benton,	Foster, Ill.	Metcalf,	Snodgrass,
Bingham,	Fox,	Miller,	Snook,
Blakeney,	Gill,	Moon,	Southard,
Boreing,	Gillet, Mass.	Moss,	Stewart, N. J.
Bristow,	Goldfogle,	Mutchler,	Stewart, N. Y.
Brownlow,	Gooch,	Napen,	Storm,
Bull,	Gordon,	Nevin,	Sulzer,
Burk, Pa.	Graham,	Norton,	Talbert,
Burke, S. Dak.	Haskins,	Padgett,	Taylor, Ohio
Burkett,	Hedge,	Palmer,	Taylor, Ala.
Butler, Mo.	Henry, Tex.	Powers, Me.	Thayer,
Calderhead,	Hildebrand,	Powers, Mass.	Thomas, N. C.
Coombs,	Hitt,	Pugsley,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Cooper, Tex.	Holliday,	Reeder,	Tompkins, Ohio
Cooper, Wis.	Hooker,	Reeves,	Trimble,
Creamer,	Hopkins,	Richardson, Ala.	Van Voorhis,
Crowley,	Hughes,	Robb,	Vreeland,
Curtis,	Jackson, Md.	Robertson, La.	Wadsworth,
Darragh,	Joy,	Rucker,	Wanger,
Davey, La.	Kern,	Russell,	Warnock,
Davidson,	Ketcham,	Scott,	Watson,
Dayton,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Selby,	White,
De Graffenreid,	Knox,	Shallenberger,	Wiley,
Deemer,	Kyle,	Shattuc,	Wright,
Dick,	Landis,	Shelden,	Young.
Dougherty,	Lassiter,	Sheppard,	

The following pairs were announced:

For the session:

Mr. DEEMER with Mr. MUTCHLER.
 Mr. COOMBS with Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana.
 Mr. METCALF with Mr. WHEELER.
 Mr. WANGER with Mr. ADAMSON.
 Mr. SHERMAN with Mr. RUPPERT.
 Mr. HILDEBRANT with Mr. MAYNARD.
 Mr. YOUNG with Mr. BENTON.
 Mr. BOREING with Mr. TRIMBLE.

Mr. BULL with Mr. CROWLEY.
Until further notice:
Mr. FOSS with Mr. MEYER of Louisiana.
Mr. IRWIN with Mr. GOOCH.
Mr. LONG with Mr. HENRY of Texas.
Mr. EMERSON with Mr. GILBERT.
Mr. WRIGHT with Mr. HALL.
Mr. DAYTON with Mr. ROBERTSON of Louisiana.
Mr. SHOWALTER with Mr. SLAYDEN.
Mr. GILL with Mr. ROBB.
Mr. BURKETT with Mr. SHALLENBERGER.
Mr. VAN VOORHIS with Mr. CASSINGHAM.
Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts with Mr. NAPHEN.
Mr. LOVERING with Mr. CONRY.
Mr. HASKINS with Mr. JOHNSON.
Mr. CURTIS with Mr. STEPHENS of Texas.
Mr. BINGHAM with Mr. CREAMER.
Mr. POWERS of Maine with Mr. GAINES of Tennessee.
Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. SNODGRASS.
Mr. REEDER with Mr. WHITE.
Mr. CALDERHEAD with Mr. FOX.
Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey with Mr. MOON.
Mr. BROWNLOW with Mr. PIERCE.
Mr. LOUDENSLAGER with Mr. DE GRAFFENREID.
Mr. GORDON with Mr. SCOTT.
Mr. HOLLIDAY with Mr. MIERS of Indiana.
Mr. SMITH of Iowa with Mr. PADGETT.
Mr. SKILES with Mr. TALBERT.
Mr. SOUTHWARD with Mr. NORTON.
Mr. STEELE with Mr. COOPER of Texas.
Mr. LANDIS with Mr. CLARK.
Mr. HENRY C. SMITH with Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama.
For ten days:
Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana.
Mr. MILLER with Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina.
For one week:
Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio with Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN.
Mr. BEIDLER with Mr. HOOKER.
Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH with Mr. DOUGHERTY.
Mr. GIBSON with Mr. SIMS.
Mr. BATES with Mr. BELLAMY.
For the 28th and 29th:
Mr. VREELAND with Mr. SULZER.
For the 29th:
Mr. EVANS with Mr. JONES of Virginia.
For this day:
Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania with Mr. SELBY.
Mr. POWERS of Massachusetts with Mr. PUGSLEY.
Mr. BABCOCK with Mr. RIXEY.
Mr. JACKSON of Maryland with Mr. SHEPPARD.
Mr. DOVENER with Mr. LESTER.
Mr. GRAHAM with Mr. ALLEN of Kentucky.
Mr. BURK of Pennsylvania with Mr. BELMONT.
Mr. WARNOCK with Mr. KERN.
Mr. DAVIDSON with Mr. LASSITER.
Mr. BURKE of South Dakota with Mr. GOLDFOGLE.
Mr. BRISTOW with Mr. FLOOD.
Mr. ACHESON with Mr. FLEMING.
Mr. SHELDEN with Mr. EDWARDS.
Mr. WATSON with Mr. BUTLER of Missouri.
Mr. FORDNEY with Mr. McDERMOTT.
Mr. FORDERER with Mr. LINDSAY.
Mr. HEDGE with Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama.
Mr. JOY with Mr. RUCKER.
Mr. LITTAUER with Mr. SMALL.
Mr. MAHON with Mr. WILEY.
Mr. MARSHALL with Mr. SNOOK.
For the vote:
Mr. DARRAGH with Mr. THAYER.
Mr. WADSWORTH with Mr. HAY.
Mr. DICK with Mr. BALL of Texas.
For this bill:
Mr. RUSSELL with Mr. FOSTER of Illinois.
Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to withdraw my negative vote and to be recorded "present," as I am paired with the gentleman from Maine [Mr. POWERS].
Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I find that I am paired with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLLIDAY]. I voted "no," and I wish to withdraw my vote and to be recorded "present."
Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. I find I am paired with the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH]. I voted "no," and I desire to withdraw my vote and to be recorded "present."
Mr. PIERCE. My colleague [Mr. BROWNLOW] has just telegraphed me that he is too ill to be in the House, although he is in the city. Therefore, I withdraw my vote, having voted "no," and answer "present."

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to know if the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] voted.

The SPEAKER. He did not.

Mr. CLARK. Then I want to change my vote from "no" to "present."

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. I find I am paired with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON]. I voted "aye," and I desire to withdraw my vote and answer "present."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The previous question is ordered. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, I move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, with instructions to report immediately the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado moves to recommit the bill with the following instructions; which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Recommit with instructions to report the following bill:

"A bill to increase the subsidiary silver coinage.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements; and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding, and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any portion of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars, is hereby repealed."

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask the previous question on that motion.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH].

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that for the explanation of this bill two minutes be allowed.

Mr. HILL. I ask the previous question, Mr. Speaker.

The question being taken, the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. HILL demanded a division.

Pending the division,

Mr. CANNON said: Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the previous question may be considered as ordered and that two minutes be allowed to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. I yield to that, of course.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] asks unanimous consent that the previous question be considered as ordered and that the gentleman from Colorado have two minutes to address the House. Is there objection?

There was no objection. [Applause.]

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, the motion to recommit provides that the committee shall report the bill with the following words stricken out: "and thereafter, as necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin."

That will permit all the bullion in the Treasury, amounting to \$50,000,000, to be coined into subsidiary coin, which is sufficient for at least a generation, and at the same time it will prevent the melting down of full legal-tender dollars into limited legal-tender money.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] claims that because Director Roberts approves his bill that therefore it meets with the approval of the Administration. Such a recommendation is not contained in the Treasury report, and that is where we find the views of the Administration as to money matters.

I want to call the attention of the House to the views of Mr. Muhleman, the assistant treasurer at the subtreasury at New York City, relative to this bill. Mr. Muhleman is a gold-standard man, and is one of the ablest writers on finance in this country. On page 58 of the hearings before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures he says:

Recurring now to the table, it will be observed that it is not likely, with dollars in circulation, that the per capita use of subsidiary coin could be increased beyond \$1.15. The ultimate supply of such coin contemplated by this bill would be ample for a population of 150,000,000, a number which we hardly expect to reach within forty years. If the law is mandatory, so that the subsidiary coinage must be continuous, the Treasury would before long find itself, as in the period between 1881 and 1891, loaded with this coin returned to it. Aside from its very limited availability for payments, which for a number of years caused the Treasury considerable embarrassment, this would entail great labor and expense in handling.

Upon the whole, while the policy of further limiting the coinage of standard dollars is entirely justifiable and it is advisable to increase the supply of subsidiary coin, I much prefer the provisions of the existing law. The determination of a fixed sum of dollars may be desirable, but the general and important object (contained in the second paragraph) can be accomplished without cutting off the coinage.

Here is not only doubt, but condemnation of the policy of melting down silver dollars for subsidiary coins. I will now read another paragraph from the same page:

The question arises, Will the policy of suspending the coinage of dollars prove satisfactory? That they serve a distinct purpose in the crop movements,

especially in the South, is manifested by the annual expansion of the volume in use between July 1 and December 31, which, in the very busy half year just closed, amounted to nearly \$10,000,000.

It is true that, to a certain extent, half dollars could and would be used in lieu of the dollars, but not to anything like the full extent of the amount of the larger pieces now out. There would remain a demand for silver dollars which \$50,000,000 would hardly cover, and this demand should be reasonably provided for.

It will be noticed that he condemns the policy of even stopping the coinage of silver dollars until the Treasury notes outstanding are retired by their issue.

Although you may not take our views on money, will you not at least heed the admonitions of one of the most experienced officers of the Treasury Department?

The truth of the matter is the increase in the subsidiary coins to \$100,000,000, authorized last Congress, is sufficient to meet the demands of commerce until we attain a population of 100,000,000.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] contends that we ought to absorb as much subsidiary coin as England and other European countries, but anyone familiar with conditions there and here ought to see why we will not.

The transactions in retail commerce in Europe are very small compared to those in the United States. Hence the one and two dollar bills constitute the large part of our change money, and they amount now in the United States to \$111,000,000. These small bills have been increased in the last four years over \$30,000,000, and I have no doubt that increase has decreased the demand for subsidiary coins; so that to-day there is in the Treasury \$12,762,028 of subsidiary coin for which there is no demand, although the Government pays the transportation charges when such money is wanted.

The nations of Europe generally have no small bills, and hence subsidiary coins are forced on the people. Thus there is no paper money of England less than a £5 note, or \$25; the balance of their money is gold, which is coined in denominations of, I think, not less than £1, or \$5, and silver subsidiary coins. One can readily see from these facts why a large amount of subsidiary coin is required in such a country. But we do not want such a condition here. The people demand the convenient one and two dollar bills and will have them.

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] contends that the silver dollars will not circulate, but he must admit that the representatives of the silver dollar—the silver certificates—do circulate better than any other currency in this country.

The Treasury statement of this morning shows that there are \$456,391,000 silver certificates outstanding, while only \$7,488,244 are in the Treasury. There are \$345,917,089 gold certificates outstanding, while \$37,375,370 find their way and remain in the Treasury. The same statement shows that there are \$57,656,853 in gold coin, above the gold reserve, in the Treasury. This statement shows that neither gold nor silver coins circulate freely, but the gold and silver certificates do, and it would be an outrage to destroy the one and two dollar silver certificates in order to melt the silver into subsidiary coin. Yet that is exactly what the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] proposes to do. In his speech of yesterday, he used the following language:

What I would do, if I had the power, would be to abolish the silver certificates, except the five-dollar denomination, withdrawing all legal-tender silver dollars and lock them up in the Treasury against the five-dollar certificates, receiving the dollar piece as a token dollar, with limited tender qualities for such dollar pieces as we needed for circulation, and holding the balance as a silver-bullion fund to be used for subsidiary.

We would then have \$173,497,222 of subsidiary coin and 102,946,773 of silver dollars in actual circulation, and \$408,897,608 locked up in the Treasury.

Is it possible that the American people will tolerate such hazardous tinkering with the currency?

The gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] on yesterday claimed that the only compromise on the gold-standard bill of last Congress was the insertion of the declaration for international bimetalism. I tried at that time to show by the House bill and Senate substitute on that measure the incorrectness of his position, but he would not yield for the interruption.

The record shows that section 5 of the House bill gave the Secretary of the Treasury the power to coin any silver bullion in the Treasury into subsidiary coin. That, according to my contention, gave the Secretary power to stop the coinage of silver dollars if he deemed the bullion necessary for subsidiary coinage.

The silver Senators in the Senate who voted for the bill and who held the balance of power at that time in the Senate and on the Finance Committee, evidently so believed, because they amended the bill by limiting the coinage of subsidiary coin to \$20,000,000 and inserted section 3 which reaffirmed the provisions requiring the coinage of \$1,500,000 in silver dollars per month and directing the retirement of a like amount of Treasury notes. These provisions evidently constituted the main inducement for these silver Senators to vote for the bill and they were embodied in the bill as passed.

Now, I ask, having made a compromise in legislation, is it fair,

before the moving consideration could be realized on one side, that a repeal of that part of the act should be made?

Is it right that, having gotten through legislation by concession as to the coinage of silver dollars, that before the time elapsed in which the coinage could take place, the concession should be repealed?

Having obtained by that legislation the increase of the gold reserve to \$150,000,000, the payment of the greenbacks in gold instead of coin, the right to issue bonds payable in gold, which you could never have obtained without the concession to coin silver dollars to the extent of the Treasury notes outstanding, I ask in all candor, is it now right, in violation of that compromise, to repeal the moving consideration on one side which has not been complied with?

Mr. Speaker, it is unjust and unfair, and this bill ought to be defeated.

The motion to recommit eliminates one of the worst features of the bill, and I hope it will be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Colorado, to recommit the bill to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, with the instructions which have been read.

The question being taken, the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. SHAFROTH demanded a division.

Pending the division,

Mr. SHAFROTH demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 86, nays 99, answered "present" 23, not voting 143; as follows:

YEAS—86.

Ball, Tex.	Fitzgerald,	McClellan,	Scarborough,
Bankhead,	Glenn,	McCulloch,	Shackleford,
Bartlett,	Griffith,	McLain,	Shafroth,
Bowie,	Griggs,	McRae,	Small,
Brantley,	Henry, Miss.	Maddox,	Smith, Ky.
Breazeale,	Howard,	Mahoney,	Snook,
Brundidge,	Jackson, Kans.	Mann,	Sparkman,
Burgess,	Jett,	Martin,	Spight,
Burleson,	Jones, Va.	Mickey,	Stark,
Burnett,	Kehoe,	Mondell,	Sutherland,
Caldwell,	Kitchin, Claude	Neville,	Swanson,
Candler,	Kleberg,	Newlands,	Tate,
Clark,	Kluttz,	Patterson, Tenn.	Thompson,
Clayton,	Lamb,	Pou,	Underwood,
Cochran,	Lanham,	Randell, Tex.	Vandiver,
Cooney,	Latimer,	Ransdell, La.	Williams, Ill.
Cowherd,	Lever,	Reid,	Williams, Miss.
Davis, Fla.	Lewis, Ga.	Rhea, Va.	Wilson,
De Armond,	Little,	Richardson, Tenn.	Wooten,
Dinsmore,	Livingston,	Robinson, Nebr.	Zenor.
Feely,	Lloyd,	Rucker,	
Finley,	McAndrews,	Ryan,	

NAYS—99.

Adams,	Dahle,	Irwin,	Overstreet,
Alexander,	Dalzell,	Jack,	Parker,
Allen, Me.	Douglas,	Jenkins,	Patterson, Pa.
Ball, Del.	Draper,	Jones, Wash.	Payne,
Barney,	Eddy,	Joy,	Perkins,
Bartholdt,	Esch,	Kahn,	Prince,
Bishop,	Evans,	Knapp,	Ray, N. Y.
Blackburn,	Fletcher,	Lacey,	Reeves,
Boutell,	Foster, Vt.	Landis,	Roberts,
Bowersock,	Fowler,	Lawrence,	Rumple,
Brick,	Gardner, Mich.	Lessler,	Schirm,
Brownwell,	Gillet, N. Y.	Littlefield,	Smith, Ill.
Burleigh,	Graft,	Loud,	Southwick,
Butler, Pa.	Greene, Mass.	McCall,	Sperry,
Cannon,	Grosvenor,	McLachlan,	Stevens, Minn.
Capron,	Grow,	Mercer,	Sullivan,
Cassel,	Hamilton,	Metcalf,	Talloway,
Connell,	Hanbury,	Minor,	Thomas, Iowa
Conner,	Haugen,	Moody, N. C.	Tirrell,
Corliss,	Hennenway,	Moody, Oreg.	Vreeland,
Cousins,	Henry, Conn.	Morgan,	Wachter,
Hepburn,	Hill,	Morris,	Warner,
Crumpacker,	Hitt,	Mudd,	Weeks,
Currier,	Hull,	Needham,	Woods,
Cushman,		Olsted,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—23.

Cassingham,	Green, Pa.	Miers, Ind.	Smith, Iowa
Conry,	Hall,	Otjen,	Steele,
Gaines, Tenn.	Hay,	Pierce,	Stephens, Tex.
Gardner, N. J.	Johnson,	Rixey,	Wanger,
Gibson,	Kitchin, Wm. W.	Robinson, Ind.	Wheeler.
Gilbert,	Maynard,	Ruppert,	

NOT VOTING—143.

Acheson,	Broussard,	Curtis,	Flood,
Adamson,	Brown,	Darragh,	Forrederer,
Allen, Ky.	Brownlow,	Davey, La.	Fordney,
Aplin,	Bull,	Davidson,	Foss,
Babcock,	Burk, Pa.	Dayton,	Foster, Ill.
Bates,	Burke, S. Dak.	De Graffenreid,	Fox,
Beidler,	Burkett,	Deemer,	Gaines, W. Va.
Bell,	Burton,	Dick,	Gill,
Bellamy,	Butler, Mo.	Dougherty,	Gillett, Mass.
Belmont,	Calderhead,	Dovener,	Goldfogle,
Benton,	Coombs,	Driscoll,	Gooch,
Bingham,	Cooper, Tex.	Edwards,	Gordon,
Blakeney,	Cooper, Wis.	Elliot,	Graham,
Boreing,	Creamer,	Emerson,	Haskins,
Bristow,	Crowley,	Fleming,	Heatwole,

Hedge,	McCleary,	Robb,	Stewart, N. Y.
Henry, Tex.	McDermott,	Robertson, La.	Storm,
Hildebrandt,	Mahon,	Russell,	Sulzer,
Holliday,	Marshall,	Scott,	Talbert,
Hooker,	Meyer, La.	Selby,	Taylor, Ohio
Hopkins,	Miller,	Shallenberger,	Taylor, Ala.
Howell,	Moon,	Shattuc,	Thayer,
Hughes,	Morrell,	Shelden,	Thomas, N. C.
Jackson, Md.	Moss,	Sheppard,	Tompkins, N. Y.
Kern,	Mutcher,	Sherman,	Tompkins, Ohio
Ketcham,	Naphen,	Showalter,	Tongue,
Knox,	Nevin,	Sibley,	Trimble,
Kyle,	Norton,	Sims,	Van Voorhis,
Lassiter,	Padgett,	Skiles,	Wadsworth,
Lester,	Palmer,	Slayden,	Warnock,
Lewis, Pa.	Pearre,	Smith, H. C.	Watson,
Lindsay,	Powers, Me.	Smith, S. W.	White,
Littauer,	Powers, Mass.	Smith, Wm. Alden	Wiley,
Long,	Pugsley,	Snodgrass,	Wright,
Loudenslager,	Reeder,	Southard,	Young.
Lovering,	Richardson, Ala.	Stewart, N. J.	

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. RIXEY. Mr. Speaker, I voted "yea." I desire to change my vote and be marked "present," as I am paired.

Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN. Mr. Speaker, I voted in the affirmative. I wish to withdraw my vote, being paired, and be marked "present."

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "yea" to "present." I am paired.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "yea" to "present." I am paired with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLLIDAY].

The following additional pairs were announced:

Mr. MORRELL with Mr. GREEN of Pennsylvania, for the session. On this vote:

Mr. HOWELL with Mr. BELL.

Mr. DARRAGH with Mr. THAYER.

Mr. HOPKINS with Mr. GOOCH.

Mr. NEVIN with Mr. SULZER.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. HILL, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Colorado asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks upon the bill just passed. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolution of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 4616. An act to grant title to the town of Juneau, Alaska, of lands occupied for school purposes, and for other purposes;

S. 5505. An act adjusting certain conflicts respecting State school-indemnity selections in lieu of school sections in abandoned military reservations; and

S. R. 107. Joint resolution to provide for the printing of the proceedings at the unveiling of the statue of the Count de Rochambeau.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN SENATE AND HOUSE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following concurrent resolution of the Senate; which was read:

Senate concurrent resolution 44.

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That a committee consisting of three Senators be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate to meet with a committee of like number to be appointed by the House of Representatives, to confer upon the matter of the message of the House of Representatives on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 12804) entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903."

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Presiding Officer had appointed, as said committee on the part of the Senate, Mr. SPOONER, Mr. PROCTOR, and Mr. PETTUS.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say just a word about this matter. It will be recollected that the Army appropriation bill went to the Senate from the House and came back with sundry Senate amendments. The House disagreed to some of the Senate amendments and asked for a conference. The conferees were appointed. At the same time the House instructed its conferees not to agree to certain Senate amendments. The fact that the House had so instructed its conferees was contained in the message which went to the Senate announcing the agreement to the conference. The Senate for some reason or other seems to think that that practice is without precedent, and that it in some way or other affects the dignity of the Senate and puts the House in a false position in its relation to the Senate.

Under these circumstances, after discussing various methods of adjusting the matter, the Senate resolved, as the Clerk has just read, to appoint a committee to confer, not upon the disagreement between the two Houses as to the Army appropriation bill, but to confer as to the action of the House in sending over the message that it did, announcing that it had instructed the conferees as in the message contained.

Without expressing any opinion at all as to whether or not there was any necessity for such action on the part of the Senate, or as to the method adopted by them, under the circumstances it seems to me it would only be an act of courtesy upon our part to agree to the Senate resolution and appoint the committee to confer with their committee. I suppose the form of action on our part should be to assent to the Senate's request for the appointment of the committee and to appoint the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that the Senate has put it in the form of a concurrent resolution, so that if the resolution is adopted the committee will be appointed.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the resolution again reported.

The Clerk again reported the resolution.

Mr. DALZELL. It seems to me we ought to agree to the Senate resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I understand the resolution does not express any opinion. Some gentlemen on this side had an idea that the passing of the resolution prejudged the matter, but it does not; it asks for a conference. It does not relate in any way to the merits of the controversy arising out of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the military bill. It has nothing to do with that bill, but it is simply a matter of right and courtesy of the appointment of conferees and instructing them in advance.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask a question. If this commission, or whatever you call them, are appointed to go over there and confer with these Senate gentlemen, are they authorized to make an arrangement by which we are to back down from that resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON]? When they get back here, if they do report in favor of backing down, I want to know whether we can discuss that proposition in the House, and if we can I want something to say about it myself.

Mr. CANNON. As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, if action is taken it is on agreeing to the resolution proposed by the Senate, and the conference would consider the matter contained in the resolution. I do not understand it would give the conferees any power to confer touching the disagreeing votes between the House and the Senate upon the Army bill.

Mr. CLARK. No; but I want to ask the gentleman a question, as he understands the whole business. What I want to know is, if the gentlemen who are appointed by the Speaker under this resolution go over there to confer with the Senate whether we acted in a polite way or did not act in a polite way, when they come back here to report to the House, are we going to have a right to debate the report that they make to us?

Mr. CANNON. I should say that the House had plenary power in this as in other cases.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The House or the Speaker? [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK. Are we going to be allowed to have any debate upon it?

Mr. CANNON. As far as I am concerned, I would not cut off the House if I could, and I could not if I would. I do not know what may be recommended, I do not know who may recommend it, but as I understand it the Army bill in the meantime remains on the table in the Senate, and I take it that it would be quite competent for the Senate to take up the bill to-morrow notwithstanding this conference.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask this question: Suppose the commission comes in with a report and states that we ought not to have sent any such resolution as that over to the Senate, what effect does that have on the action of this House in having sent that bill over there with that proposition?

Mr. CANNON. None at all, in my judgment. The House will deal with this report, if any is made, as it sees proper to do, and whatever report will be made the House will have plenary power in the premises. While I am not a prophet, as one member of the House I have very decided views in the premises. [Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. It is a kind of educational commission, to educate the House as to the propriety of its conduct. [Laughter.]

Mr. CANNON. Possibly. I think if there is education in the premises, as my colleague suggests, the House does not need much. Possibly another body may. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is this commission or this committee of such a character as that, in the judgment of the Chair, it should be appointed as conferees themselves are appointed? For instance, if this was a conference committee, we know just who would be appointed. Now, it seems to me this takes a much wider range and that there would be a greater difference in the selection in a case of this kind than there would in the case of a conference committee. I would like to know if it is the opinion of the Chair that this is upon all fours so far as selection is concerned with a conference committee?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will say, in answer to the gentleman, that, in the opinion of the Chair, the committee should be made up to represent the views of the House on this question. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. In pursuance of this resolution, and touching this resolution, and in no way acting as conferees on the Army bill, the Chair appoints the following members, which the Clerk will announce.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. DALZELL, Mr. CANNON, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee.

RECALL OF A BILL FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a resolution of the Senate; which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the President be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 173) for the relief of the owners of the British ship Foscolia and cargo, the same matter having been included in the omnibus claims bill (H. R. 8887), approved by the President May 27, 1902.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request of the Senate will be complied with.

There was no objection.

ABRAM WILLIAMS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2901) to remove the charge of desertion borne opposite the name of Abram Williams; which were read, and, on motion of Mr. PARKER, concurred in.

LEVI MAXTED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 357) for the relief of Levi Maxted; which were read, and, on motion of Mr. PARKER, concurred in.

FRANCES H. ANTHONY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7319) granting an increase of pension to Frances H. Anthony; which were read, and, on motion of Mr. SULLOWAY, concurred in.

DAVID M. M'KNIGHT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 3992) granting an increase of pension to David M. McKnight, with the information that the Senate had disagreed to the amendment of the House and asked a conference.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its amendment and agree to the conference asked by the Senate. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. DARRAGH, Mr. HOLLIDAY, and Mr. MIERS of Indiana as conferees on the part of the House.

HATTIE M. WHITNEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 4927) granting an increase of pension to Hattie M. Whitney, with the information that the Senate had disagreed to the amendment of the House and asked a conference.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I move that the House insist on its amendment and agree to the conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. BROMWELL, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama as conferees on the part of the House.

KATHARINE RAINS PAUL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11249) granting an increase of pension to Katharine Rains Paul.

The amendment was read.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER. I move that the House nonconcur in the amendment of the Senate and ask a conference.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. BROMWELL, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama as conferees on the part of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, Mr. MARTIN obtained leave of absence for ten days, on account of important business.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee as indicated below:

S. 4190. An act granting a pension to Fredereka Seymore—to the Committee on Pensions.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. WACHTER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 14189. An act to permit the occupancy of the public printing building by the Grand Army of the Republic.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. MERCER. I call up for present consideration the conference report on the public-buildings bill—House bill 14018. I suggest that the statement of the House conferees be read, and that the reading of the conference report be omitted.

There was no objection, and the report of the House conferees (published in yesterday's House proceedings) was read.

Mr. BARTLETT. I desire to call the attention of the chairman of the committee [Mr. MERCER] to the fact that as to amendment 131 of the Senate there is evidently a clerical error. The report states the amount for public building at Macon, Ga., to be \$156,000 and the statement makes it \$154,000.

Mr. MERCER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] is correct in his surmise that there is an error. The amount stated in the report, \$156,000, is correct.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Will the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. MERCER] be kind enough to inform me whether the provision for the New York City post-office remains unchanged as it passed the House?

Mr. MERCER. It remains just as it passed the House.

Mr. McCLELLAN. And the Senate has increased the amount for the New York custom-house, as I understand?

Mr. MERCER. It increased the authorization for the custom-house on a statement made by the Treasury Department that \$500,000 increase upon the amount as passed by the House was necessary.

Mr. Speaker, I ask for the adoption of the report.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The question was taken, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. MERCER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent, in connection with this bill, to have printed as a House document some information and statistics furnished the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds with reference to public buildings throughout the United States. It is a very valuable compilation of figures which should be presented to Congress, and that is a good way to preserve them.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, asks unanimous consent that there may be printed as a House document certain statistics bearing upon the question of public buildings and grounds in the United States. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

PROTECTION OF GAME IN ALASKA.

Mr. CUSHMAN. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Committee on Territories I call up the following conference report and statement and ask that they be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington calls up a report and statement, to be printed in the RECORD under the recent rule.

The report and statement are as follows:

REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 11535, "A bill for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, which is as follows:

"Provided further, That nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this act shall be construed or held to prohibit or limit the right of the Smithsonian Institution to collect in or ship from the district of Alaska animals or birds for the use of the Zoological Park in Washington, D. C."

And agree to the same with an amendment as follows: At the end of said amendment add the following:

"Provided further, That such heads and hides as may have been taken before the passage of this act may be shipped out of Alaska at any time prior to the 1st day of July, A. D. 1902."

And the Senate agree to the same.

FRANCIS W. CUSHMAN,
A. L. BRICK,
Managers on the part of the House.
J. R. BURTON,
A. B. KITTREDGE,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT.

H. R. No. 11535, the bill in conference, is a bill simply and solely providing for the protection of wild game and wild birds in Alaska. Among other provisions the bill provided * * * "that the killing of any wild bird, other

than a game bird or wild game animal, for the purposes of shipment from Alaska is hereby prohibited."

The only amendments to the bill that were before the conference committee or considered by them relate to the shipment of game birds and game animals from Alaska.

The Senate amendment to the House bill, which was disagreed to by the House, and upon which a conference was asked and had, was as follows:

Page 8, line 2, after "act," insert: "Provided further, That nothing contained in the foregoing sections of this act shall be construed or held to prohibit or limit the right of the Smithsonian Institution to collect in or ship from the district of Alaska animals or birds for the use of the Zoological Park in Washington, D. C."

The committee of conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend that the House do recede and concur in the foregoing Senate amendment with the following amendment added at the close of the Senate amendment:

"Provided further, That such heads and hides as may have been taken before the passage of this act may be shipped out of Alaska at any time prior to the 15th day of July, A. D. 1902."

The object and effect of the foregoing will be to enable those who may have prior to the passage of this act lawfully obtained heads and hides to have sufficient time to dispose of the stock they have on hand before the provisions of this bill shall prohibit their lawful shipment.

The other amendment, which simply permits the collection of specimens in Alaska for the use of the Zoological Park in Washington City, is so manifestly appropriate that no special statement need be made in support of its acceptance.

FRANCIS W. CUSHMAN,
A. L. BRICK,
Managers on the part of the House.

FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 13359) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that the statement may be read and that the reading of the report may be omitted. If there is no objection, this course will be pursued.

There was no objection.

[The report and statement will be found on page 6015.]

Mr. HEMENWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the report.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEMENWAY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 4419) to incorporate the general education board, which I will send to the desk and will ask to have read. It incorporates a company in the District of Columbia, but no appropriation of money is made by the bill.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if this bill simply proposes to incorporate these gentlemen in the District of Columbia?

Mr. GROW. It incorporates nine gentlemen in a corporation confined to the District of Columbia, but they can aid in education anywhere in the United States.

Mr. BARTLETT. This bill has not been considered by the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GROW. It has been considered by the Committee on Education. It is a Senate bill. The Committee on Education has no objection to the bill, and it is reported from that committee.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, as I understand, this bill, which makes a corporation within the District of Columbia, provides for the ownership of real property within the District of Columbia, and has not been considered by the District Committee. I understand, under the rules, that this bill should have gone to the Committee on the District of Columbia and not to the Committee on Education.

Mr. GROW. It relates to education and to nothing else.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Tennessee. It provides for the ownership of real property within the District, and the rules require that all bills which affect property in the District of Columbia and that make corporations within the District should go to that committee. I shall object to its consideration.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is made.

DISTRICT COURT FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill. I ask for the consideration of this bill on behalf of my friend General BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania, who introduced the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the terms of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania shall hereafter begin on the second Monday of March, the second Monday of June, the third Monday of September, and the second Monday of December, each term to continue until the succeeding term begins.

SEC. 2. That no action, suit, proceeding, or process in the said district court shall abate or be in any respect invalidated by reason of the change of terms made by the foregoing section, but the said actions, suits, proceedings,

and processes returnable to, pending, and triable in the term hereby established next after the return day thereof.

The following amendment, recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, was read:

In line 11, after the word "processes," insert the words "shall be."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LANHAM, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT, WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2276) to fix the time of holding the circuit and district courts for the southern district of West Virginia.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from West Virginia asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That so much of the act of Congress approved January 22, 1901, entitled "An act to divide the State of West Virginia into two judicial districts," as relates to the time of holding the regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the southern district of West Virginia, be amended so as to read as follows: "At Huntington, the first Tuesday in April and the first Tuesday after the third Monday in September; at Bluefield, the first Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October; at Charleston, the first Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GAINES of West Virginia, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to the order heretofore adopted, adjourned until Monday, June 2, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary M. Jamison, administratrix of estate of Wiley J. Jamison, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of an opinion of the Comptroller of the Treasury and announcing the appointment of a committee to revise the Government salary tables—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14410) to provide for the control and management of United States penitentiaries, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2286); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HEATWOLE, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred House resolution 244, reported in lieu thereof a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 197) making certain appropriations of April 17, 1900, for printing United States maps available for the fiscal year 1902, accompanied by a report (No. 2300); which said resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14206)

granting a pension to Mary J. Moore, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2287); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 3320) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide G. Hatch, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2288); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1225) granting an increase of pension to Clara W. McNair, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2289); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SELBY, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13612) granting a pension to Margaret Bell, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2290); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1456) granting a pension to William G. Miller, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2291); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11286) granting a pension to Ellen M. Pooke, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2292); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13449) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. E. Scott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2293); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SELBY, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14312) granting an increase of pension to John W. Huckelberry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2294); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13297) granting a pension to Martin Greeley, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2295); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. PATTERSON of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10394) granting a pension to William H. Ruggles, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2296); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6005) granting a pension to James A. Chalfant, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2297); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DRAPER, from the Committee on Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10329) granting a pension to Mary E. Aitken, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2298); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12902) granting a pension to Julia Lee, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2299); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2321) referring the claim of William H. Diamond, of Chester, Pa., for damages for personal injuries sustained, to the Court of Claims, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 2301); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. JENKINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 5587) for the relief of Anna Eliza Isabella Von Hemert, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2302); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 14779) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Neuse River, at or near Streets Ferry, North Carolina—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 14780) authorizing the Newport Bridge, Belt and Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge across the White River in Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 14781) providing for the payment of accrued and unused leave of absence of certain employees in the Census Bureau—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 14782) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Sheridan, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HEATWOLE, from the Committee on Printing: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 197) making certain appropriations of April 17, 1900, for printing United States maps available for the fiscal year 1902—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A resolution (H. Res. 281) requesting the Secretary of the Interior to report to the House what amount of money has been derived and paid out from the sale of town lots in the towns of Lawton, Hobart, and Anodarko, in Oklahoma Territory—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PAYNE: A resolution (H. Res. 282) rescinding leaves of absence except in case of sickness—to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 14783) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius A. Clough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLYNN: A bill (H. R. 14784) granting a pension to Johnken L. Mynatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 14785) for the relief of Isabella R. Napier—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: A bill (H. R. 14786) granting a pension to William Montoux—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14787) granting a pension to Hester E. Mooney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEVES: A bill (H. R. 14788) granting a pension to Frank E. Hills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14789) granting a pension to David Brobst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14790) granting a pension to John Wantland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14791) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel Lenharr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14792) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Barnhart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14793) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of B. Warren Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14794) for the relief of Isaac D. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14795) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Buckaloo—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 14796) granting an increase of pension to E. A. Whitcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEMENWAY: A bill (H. R. 14797) granting an increase of pension to William R. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEVES: A resolution (H. Res. 280) providing for extra pay for conductors of the elevator on House side of the old Library portion of the Capitol—to the Committee on Accounts.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petition of Cincinnati (Ohio) distillers in favor of House bills 178 and 179, for the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring reduction in the tax on spirits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONRY: Resolutions of Provincetown Maritime Exchange, urging the passage of House bill 163, to pension employees and dependents of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS: Papers to accompany House bill 10723, granting an increase of pension to William H. Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, affidavits to accompany House bill 10461, granting a pension to Joseph McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of United Mine Workers' Unions Nos. 1773 and 1602, of Sixmile Run, Pa., favoring the passage of the Hoar-Grosvenor anti-injunction bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON: Petition of Mrs. A. J. Settle, widow of William Settle, deceased, for reference of war claim to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts: Resolutions of Provincetown Maritime Exchange, urging the passage of House bill 163, to pension employees and dependents of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRIFFITH: Petition of Hon. George A. Robertson and 125 other citizens of Jackson County, Ind., urging the passage of a service pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Letter of P. T. Kirby, secretary of Trade and Labor Council, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., urging the passage of the Senate amendment to the sundry civil bill increasing the appropriation to the United States Geological Survey and favoring the amended irrigation bill and House bill 6279—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: Petitions of 80 citizens of Easton, Pa., for repeal of the duties on beef, veal, mutton, and pork—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Petition of William Montoux, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Petition of the New York Turn Verein, protesting against the passage of House bill 12199 in its present form—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolutions of Horeb Lodge, Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of New Haven, Conn., relative to passports to Russia—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 31, 1902.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock a. m.

Prayer by Rev. F. J. PRETTYMAN, of the city of Washington.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. SCOTT, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PLATT of Connecticut) laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the public civil revenues and expenditures therefrom in the Philippine Archipelago from the date of American occupation to June 30, 1901, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Philippines, and ordered to be printed.

RENTAL OF BUILDINGS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a communication from the Civil Service Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 22d instant, certain information relative to quarters rented by that Commission, giving location, area of floor space occupied, and annual rental thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills:

A bill (H. R. 357) for the relief of Levi Maxted;

A bill (H. R. 2901) to remove the charge of desertion borne opposite the name of Abram Williams; and

A bill (H. R. 7319) granting an increase of pension to Frances H. Anthony.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 11249) granting an increase of pension to Katharine Rains Paul, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. BROMWELL, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House insists upon its amendment to the bill (S. 4927) granting an increase of pension to Hattie M. Whitney, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, Mr. BROMWELL, and Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House insists upon its

amendment to the bill (S. 3992) granting an increase of pension to David M. McKnight, disagreed to by the Senate, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DARRAGH, Mr. HOLLIDAY, and Mr. MIERS of Indiana managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 2066) to change the terms of the district court for the eastern district of Pennsylvania;

A bill (H. R. 3216) to remove the record of dishonorable discharges from the military records of John Shamburger, Louis Smith, and Henry Metzger;

A bill (H. R. 7659) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes;"

A bill (H. R. 9360) for the improvement and care of Confederate Mound, in Oak Woods Cemetery, Chicago, Ill., and making an appropriation therefor;

A bill (H. R. 12704) to increase the subsidiary silver coinage; and

A bill (H. R. 14380) to authorize the construction of a bridge across Waccamaw River at Conway, in the State of South Carolina, by Conway and Seashore Railroad Company.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented a petition of sundry members of the Audubon Society of the State of New York, of Rochester, Charlotte, and Barnard Crossing, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the protection of game in Alaska, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. SCOTT presented petitions of United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 478, of Nuttallburg; of United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 887, of Flemington; of United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 1329, of Simpson; of United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 1966, of Atkinsville; of the United Mine Workers' Local Union of Craine Creek; of United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 591, of Thayer; of United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 237, of Tunnelton; of the United Mine Workers' Local Union of West End, and of United Mine Workers' Local Union No. 829, of Standard, all in the State of West Virginia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. NELSON presented the affidavit of W. A. Dow, of Little Falls, Minn., guardian of William L. Dow, in support of the bill (S. 580) granting an increase of pension to William L. Dow; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the affidavit of Ira Boyington, of Ballard, Wash., in support of the bill (S. 1667) granting an increase of pension to Ira Boyington; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY presented the petition of James King and 480 other citizens of Johnstown, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an annuity for Clara Barton; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Tub Molders Helpers' Local Union No. 7452, of New Brighton, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing an educational test for immigrants to this country; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing uniform inland rates of transportation; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Fred W. Kelly and 400 citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the internal-revenue law relative to the tax on distilled spirits; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of John C. Pect Post, No. 160, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Norwood, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to certain officers and men in the Army and Navy when 50 years of age and over, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Local Division No. 235, Order of Railway Conductors, of Freeport, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called Grosvenor anti-injunction bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

LANDS OF CREEK INDIANS.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I present the memorial of Thomas P. Smith, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Muscogee, Ind. T., concerning the leasing of the nonmineral lands of the Creek Indians. I move that the memorial be printed as a document, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.